

TAX MESSAGE SENT TO THE CONGRESS

President Recommends a Levy on Undivided Earnings of Corporations.

AMEND CONSTITUTION TO ALLOW INCOME TAX

Urges That Proposal Be Submitted to the States for Vote.

TWO PER CENT ON EARNINGS

Rate Sufficient to Raise \$25,000,000 to Meet Requirements Until States Have Acted on the Amendment Proposition.

The President today sent the following special message to Congress, dealing with the proposition to tax the undivided earnings of corporations, and to submit to the states of the Union an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress power to tax incomes:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: "It is the constitutional duty of the President from time to time to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. In my inaugural address, immediately pending this present extraordinary session of Congress, I invited attention to the necessity for a revision of the tariff at this session, and stated the principles upon which I thought the revision should be effected. I referred to the then rapidly increasing deficit, and pointed out the obligation on the part of the framers of the tariff bill to arrange the duty so as to secure an adequate income, and suggested that if it was not possible to do so by import duties, new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among them I recommended a graduated inheritance tax as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection. The House of Representatives has adopted a constitutional amendment and has provided in the bill it passed for the collection of such a tax. In the action of the House, the committee and the course of the debate indicate that it may not agree to this provision, and it is now proposed to make up the deficit by the imposition of a general income tax, in form and substance of almost exactly the same character as that proposed by the committee. I am in favor of the Pollock act, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company (157 U. S. 429) was held by the Supreme Court to be a direct tax, and therefore not within the power of the federal government to impose, unless apportioned among the several states according to population. This new proposal, which I did not discuss in my inaugural address, or in my message at the opening of the present session, makes it appropriate that I should recommend to Congress certain additional recommendations.

Amendment Deemed Necessary. "The decision of the Supreme Court in the income tax cases deprived the national government of a power which, by reason of previous decisions of the courts, it was generally supposed that government had. It is understood that the power the national government ought to have. It might be indispensable to the nation's life in great crises. Although the amendment is a constitutional amendment as necessary to the exercise of certain phases of this power, a major consideration has satisfied me that an amendment is not needed to the Constitution for the establishment of its full extent. I therefore recommend to the Congress that it should be amended to provide that, by a two-thirds vote, shall propose an amendment to the Constitution conferring the power to levy an income tax upon the national government without apportionment among the states in proportion to population. "This course is much to be preferred to one proposed of re-enacting a law once judicially declared to be unconstitutional. For the Congress to assume that the court will reverse itself, and enact a law which the court will not strengthen popular confidence in the stability of judicial construction of the constitution. It is much wiser policy to accept the principle and remedy the defect by amendment in due and regular course.

"Again, it is clear that by the enactment of the proposed law the Congress will not be bringing money into the treasury to meet the present deficiency, but by putting on the statute books a law already there and never repealed will simply be suggesting to the executive that he should attempt to collect it. It should be maintained its former view no tax could be collected at all. If it should ultimately reverse itself, still no revenue would have been collected until after protracted delay.

"It is said that difficulty and delay in securing the approval of three-fourths of the states will destroy all chance of adopting the amendment. Of course, no one can speak with certainty on this point, but I have become convinced that a great majority of the people of this country are in favor of vesting the national government with power to levy an income tax, and that they will secure the adoption of the amendment in the states.

"Second, the decision in the Pollock case left power in the national government to levy an excise tax which accomplishes the same purpose as a general income tax, and is free from certain objections urged to the proposed income tax measure.

Tax to Meet Present Needs. "I therefore recommend an amendment to the tariff bill imposing an excise tax on corporations and joint stock companies for profit, except national banks otherwise taxed, savings banks and building and loan associations, an excise tax measured by 2 per cent on the net income of such corporations. This is an excise tax upon the privilege of doing business as an artificial entity, and is free from the general partnership liability enjoyed by those who own the stock.

"An income tax at a 2 per cent rate of this character would bring into the Treasury of the United States not less than \$25,000,000.

of the gross receipts, because it is a tax upon success and not failure. It imposes a burden at the source of the income at a time when the corporation is well able to pay and when collection is easy.

Makes Supervision Easy. "Another merit of this tax is the federal supervision which must be exercised in order to make the law effective over the annual accounts and business transactions of all corporations. While the faculty of assuming a corporate form has been of the utmost utility in the business world, it is also true that substantially all of the abuses and all of the evils which have aroused the public to the necessity of reform were made possible by the use of this very faculty. If now by a perfectly legitimate and effective system of taxation we are enabled to be able to possess the government and the stockholders and the public of the knowledge of the real business transactions and the gains and profits of every corporation in the country, we have made a long step toward that supervisory control of corporations which may prevent a further abuse of power.

"I recommend, then, first, the adoption of a joint resolution by two-thirds of both houses, proposing to the states an amendment to the Constitution granting to the federal government the right to levy and collect an income tax without apportionment among the states according to population, and second, the enactment, as part of the pending revenue measure, either as a substitute for, or in addition to, the inheritance tax, or an excise tax upon all corporations, measured by 2 per cent of their net income.

"WILLIAM H. TAFT.
"The White House, June 16, 1909."

LAW POINTS TAKEN UP

President's Message Discussed by the Cabinet.

SPECIAL MEETING CALLED

Conference Held in the White House Library.

ROUGH DRAFT IS SUBMITTED

Some Alterations Deemed Advisable.

Session of Over Two Hours Held.

For more than two hours today President Taft consulted the six lawyers of his cabinet regarding the message he sent to Congress this afternoon on the subject of a tax on the undistributed net earnings of corporations and the proposition to submit to the states the question of an amendment to the Constitution to make clear the right of the government to levy an income tax.

The President began the preparation of this message late yesterday afternoon and worked upon it until midnight, having the rough draft ready to lay before the special meeting of his cabinet advisers this morning. He sent early calls to the meeting, and before 9 o'clock there were assembled in the library of the White House, where interruptions from visitors could be avoided, Secretaries Knox, Nagel, Dickinson, MacVeagh, Ballinger and Attorney General Wickersham, with Senator Root and a number of other members to leave the gathering and it was then after 11:30 o'clock, that the message was read to the cabinet. The message was read by the President, and after it had been read, the cabinet members called at the executive offices to see the President, and went away when informed of the conference in which he was engaged.

Cabinet Members Retired.

The no-talk rule held good with the cabinet officers present, but it was understood that the President had sent simply for those cabinet officers who are versed in the law so as to take up with them the recommendations he wished to make to Congress. Secretary MacVeagh was called in by reason of his supervision of the tariff law that will be passed and the collection of the taxes to be levied upon the net earnings of the corporations. The meeting was not intended to be a regular session of the cabinet.

For the first time since the beginning of his administration, President Taft made practical use on an important question of cabinet officers chosen by him, because of their legal training and ability and their high standing at the bar.

The legal phases of the message were many, involving the right of Congress to tax the net earnings of corporations, an interstate business and as to the best way of putting before the states the question of amending the Constitution.

President Taft, in his speech of acceptance of the republican nomination for President, declared that the platform feature of the democratic platform demands two constitutional amendments, one providing for an income tax, the other for the election of senators by the people. In my judgment, an amendment to the Constitution for an income tax is not necessary. I believe that an income tax, when the protective system of customs and the internal revenue tax are taken into consideration, can and should be devised which, under the decisions of the Supreme Court, will conform to the Constitution.

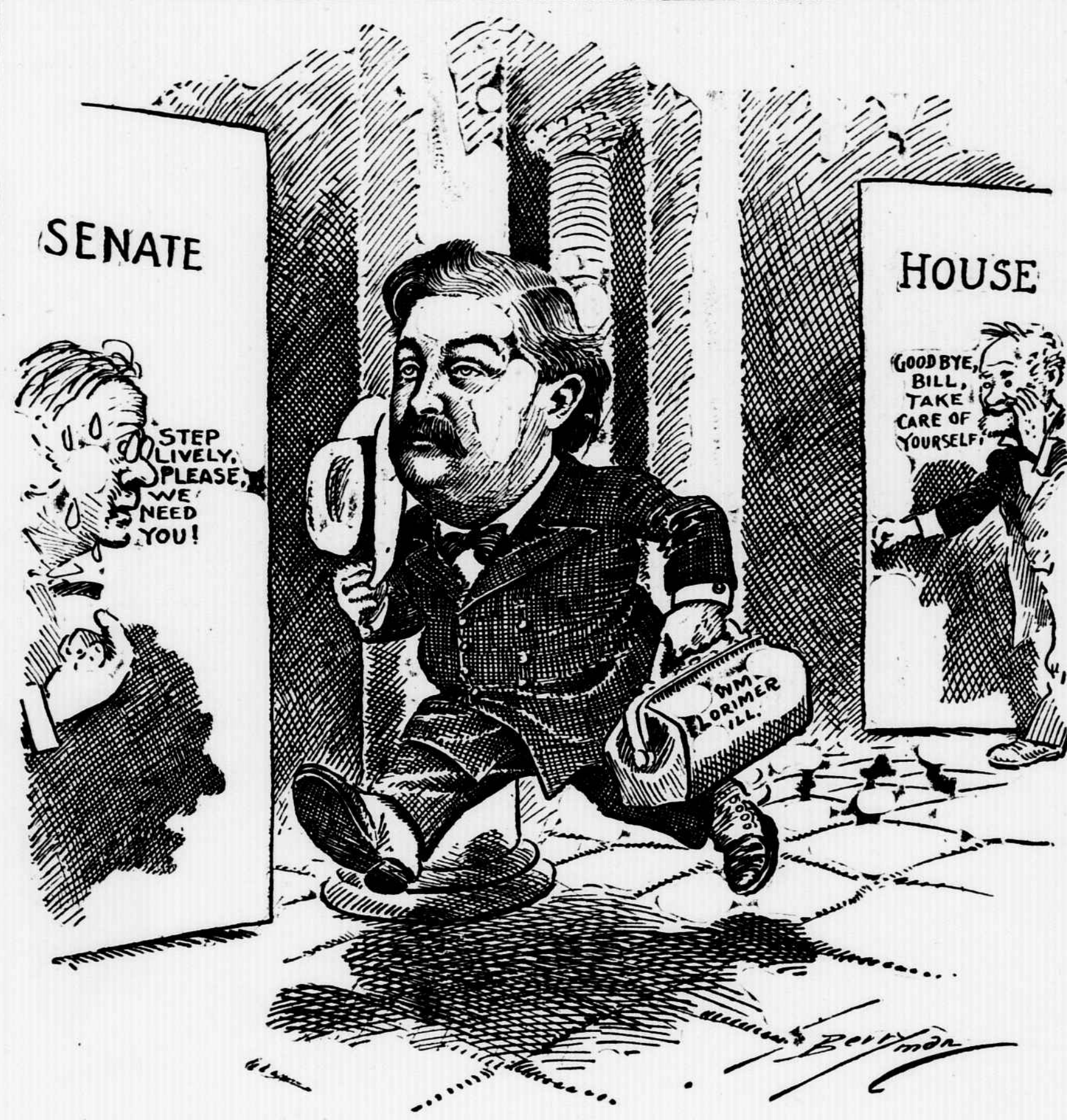
"The President has said at various times, however, that an income tax without a constitutional amendment would be with limitations that would prevent its reaching as far as desired by the people and the amendment to the Constitution is now pending to the people would give Congress unlimited rights in imposing taxation upon incomes.

Alterations Deemed Advisable.

The cabinet meeting adjourned with the understanding that the President would send the special message to Congress as soon as he had made the few corrections deemed advisable, and it could be prepared by the executive force of the White House.

Representative Victor Mordock of Kansas, who called at the White House when the President was engaged, said that he thought the submission of an amendment to the Constitution would be popular. "If the amendment is ever put to the states it will be ratified by every state in the Union, with the possible exception of Nevada," declared Mr. Mordock. "I think that even Nevada would fall into line. I predict that sentiment for it in New York would be so overwhelming that it would go through with a rush."

In Honor of Archbishop O'Connor. Senator Lodge extended the President today a formal invitation to take part in the silver jubilee ceremonies in Boston in honor of Archbishop O'Connor, who is returning from abroad. The ceremonies will take place June 30, and will not only celebrate the twenty-fifth year of the bishopric of a wise prelate, but the return of the archbishop from abroad. The President will take place June 30, and will not only celebrate the twenty-fifth year of the bishopric of a wise prelate, but the return of the archbishop from abroad. The President will take place June 30, and will not only celebrate the twenty-fifth year of the bishopric of a wise prelate, but the return of the archbishop from abroad.



News Note: Senator-elect Lorimer Has Received a Hurry Call to the Senate, as His Vote Is Wanted.

R. W. Breckons, United States attorney for Hawaii.

Senators Beveridge and McComber conferred with the President today as to matters pending in the Senate.

"Mother" Jones Presented to President.

"Mother" Jones, who became a prominent figure during the anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania, when she supported the union miners in their fight, was introduced to the President today by T. V. Powderly of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Mother Jones is in the city in the interest of the pardon of a man named Silva, who is confined in the federal prison at Leavenworth under sentence for a violation of the neutrality laws. An application for Silva's pardon has been pending for some time. The man is in very bad health.

WERE BOUGHT BY VENEZUELA

MYSTERY OF THE NANTICOKE AND DISPATCH CLEARED UP.

Information Received at the State Department From Minister Russell at Caracas.

State Department official advices from Venezuela today cleared up the mystery of the steamer Nanticoke and tug Dispatch, suspected of filibustering, showing they were purchased by Venezuela. The Department of Justice has ordered its agents to abandon their observations of the vessels and to return to Washington.

The information from Caracas is the result of diligent inquiries made by Minister Russell, who was instructed several days ago by the Department of State to look into the reports current regarding the alleged intentions of the Nanticoke. It is not absolutely clear from Mr. Russell's dispatch to what use the vessels are to be put, his report simply saying that the vessels had been bought by the government navigation service for duty on Lake Maracaibo.

OVERTAKING FOOD SUPPLY.

College Professor Says We've Seen the Last of Cheap Bread.

KINGSTON, R. I., June 16.—"We have seen the last of cheap bread in this country," said Eugene Davenport, dean of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., at the graduation exercises of Rhode Island State College yesterday.

Dean Davenport estimated that in another hundred years the population of the United States would be 1,400,000,000, or more than 400 to the square mile of territory, and said:

"The way you can figure it, we are near the end of cheap food in this country, which means that population is beginning to overtake the food supply."

PRINT PAPER OFFERED CHEAP.

Canadian's iBd Persuades Newspapers to Buy in Open Market.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Owners and publishers of daily newspapers holding membership in the Inland Press Association will patronize the open market for print paper, instead of getting their material by contract, under a decision of the association reached last night.

The representative of a Canadian print paper mill asserted he would furnish paper at a figure which the representatives of rival concerns declared was lower than the cost of manufacture in the United States.

White Star Liner Teutonic Aground.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The outgoing White Star steamship Teutonic, bound for Southampton, which left her dock at 9:30 o'clock this morning, grounded in the Ambrose channel when nearly clear of Sandy Hook, about 11 o'clock. The steamer worked her propellers in an effort to move herself into deep water, and succeeded, without assistance, at 1:47 o'clock p.m., immediately proceeding on her voyage.

POSTMASTER IS LOST

C. Albert Fox of Bellsville, Md., Leaves No Trace.

Accounts All Straight.

Left \$293 at Home and Probably Carried Little Cash.

HE WAS ILL WHEN LAST SEEN

Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore Searched Without Results.

No Entanglements Known Of.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 16.—With accounts all straight and leaving at his home \$243 of his own money, Charles Albert Fox, Jr., postmaster at Bellsville, Md., and son of Dr. C. A. Fox of that place, has disappeared. His family has searched for him in Washington and Philadelphia and is now looking for him in Baltimore. No trace has been found. Twenty-seven years of age, the missing man is better known as Albert Fox. He is five feet seven and a half or eight inches tall; weighs about 120 pounds; has dark hair, brown eyes and good teeth.

When he left home he wore a dark blue serge suit, dark blue white-dotted tie and a new straw hat. In his hat were his initials. The letters "C. A. F." were also on his gold cuff buttons. His left hand had been badly bruised.

Ill When Last Seen. Mr. Fox was last seen Thursday morning near Laurel. At that time he had a slight fever. His family and friends think it possible that his illness caused a slight dementia, which might make him forget who he was.

When he disappeared his post office accounts were given thorough examination. His financial affairs were all right. He was carrying in his pocket some \$233 of his own money.

When he went away he could not have had more than \$5 or \$6 in his pockets. This led to the belief that he may have gone to Washington. The aid of the Washington police was solicited. Although the town was searched thoroughly the young man was not located.

Hope for Trace in Baltimore.

When Philadelphia was searched in a similar manner, every hospital visited and the whole city gone over, but with no result. Now the members of the family have turned their attention to Baltimore, believing that the young man may be there.

W. T. Fox, a brother of the young man, is now in Baltimore. He has asked the assistance of the police.

Dr. Fox, father of the missing man, is a prominent physician. Mr. Fox is also well known.

Investigation has failed to show any business or social entanglements that could account for his going away.

WILL RESIST "OPEN SHOP."

Action of Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

PITTSBURGH, June 16.—Over 1,000 skilled workmen, members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, who are employed by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, will quit work the night of June 30, at which time the "open shop" order of the company becomes effective. Many unskilled workmen will also be affected.

The decision to take this action followed a special convention held here. It occasioned little surprise, as at a previous meeting held by the advisory board resolutions were adopted strongly recommending that the union resist the company's order.

The following announcement was made by President P. J. McArdle of the Amalgamated Association:

Company to run its plants non-union, has decided to count the Amalgamated Association will resist all efforts to carry out that policy and will refuse to work after July 30, 1909, unless a satisfactory agreement is reached by that time.

Banker Morse Admitted to Bail.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The United States court of appeals this afternoon admitted Banker C. W. Morse to bail in \$125,000.

Morse has been in the Tombs since November, when he was convicted of various crimes in connection with his banking and other financial business and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. He appealed and has since made repeated efforts to get release on bail pending the hearing of his appeal.

HELD INVALID BY THE COURT

ILLINOIS PRIMARY ELECTION LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Third Statute of the Kind Declared Defective by the Highest Tribunal of the State.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 16.—The supreme court today decided that the primary election law is unconstitutional. It is the third state primary law which has been declared invalid by the highest tribunal in the state. It was passed by the forty-fifth general assembly in a special session and was known as the Oglesby bill.

One of the principal points made against its validity was the section which provides that no person may vote at a primary election unless legally qualified as a voter, the qualification including registration. The act permitted a voter who had moved into a precinct after the last registration to vote on the affidavit of a householder, but those who had moved for casting the vote of a legal voter who had not changed his residence, but had not registered.

In political circles it is considered that the decision throwing out the primary act will necessitate a special session this fall of the legislature, and those close to Gov. Denen believe he will issue a call for it.

CHILEAN ADMIRAL HERE.

Presented, With His Party, to President Taft at the White House.

Admiral Perez Gacinas of the Chilean navy, who at present is in this country with three other Chilean naval officers on an extended tour, has been given every courtesy by the Navy Department to inspect the various navy yards of the government. Admiral Gacinas and his party were today presented to President Taft at the White House.

With Lieut. Horace P. McIntosh, retired, who is attached to the office of naval intelligence, the four Chilean officers will visit the navy yards at Washington, Norfolk, Annapolis and the navy yards at Norfolk, New York, Philadelphia and Boston. They will also visit several private shipyards where battleships are being built for the navy.

MAY TURN OUT POSTAL CARDS.

Contract May Be Given to Government Printing Office.

The government printing office has an eye on the contract for the new postal cards to be issued by the Post Office Department. If Public Printer Donnelly and the Postmaster General can agree on technical details and price the big printery will agree to deliver several wagon loads daily.

A new feature of the negotiations is a proposition to print postal cards in two colors. In case the contract is awarded for colored cards a press capable of turning out several million a day will be installed. With modern machines it is possible to print, cut and deliver a dozen large cards at one operation from immense rolls of cardboard.

The Post Office Department will require something like 4,000,000 postal cards a day during the next contract term. The matter of a contract is now under consideration, and an effort is being made to substitute a better quality of material. If color work is decided upon it will probably take the form of a brownish stamp

and black inscriptions on the face of the card.

The big printery has had years of experience with post office cards used by the registry division. A press capable of turning out over 300,000 blank forms used in notifying patrons of the registry system has been one of the sights of the office.

ACCUSED OF HUMAN SACRIFICE.

Russian Police Investigate "Sect of the Crismom God."

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—Dispatches received here from Perm, European Russia, say the local police have begun an investigation into the "Sect of the Crismom God," the members of which are accused of human sacrifices and various other horrible practices. Repeated disappearances of people in the region where the members of the sect dwell drew suspicion to the organization, which worships a red, wooden idol, colored, according to the statements of natives, with human blood. The police have located a secret grave containing the mutilated body of a man supposed to have been sacrificed, and they expect to find others.

The Ural region, of which Perm is the center, is the breeding ground for many cults. It is a meeting place of the Pagan tribes of Asia, as well as persons who flee from Russia on account of religious persecution. These refugees have lived for centuries in the dense forests of the district and their beliefs have developed along the most fanatical lines.

SAW QUEER DOINGS

Actions Made Servants Think Mrs. Gould Was Drunk.

ONCE "FIRED" THEM ALL

And Often Used Bad Words Scolding Them in Public.

COULDN'T SIT UP IN CARRIAGE

Coachman Says He Had to Put His Arm Around Her on One Occasion.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Evidence to justify Howard Gould in separating from his wife, Katherine Clemmons Gould, was presented again today in the hearing of her suit for separation and alimony. Most of this evidence bore upon the conduct of Mrs. Gould at her home, Castle Gould, on Long Island, where Mr. Gould alleged, and servants testified, that Mrs. Gould had made such use of intoxicants as to cause Mr. Gould to abstain from social and business relations with her, and to refuse to return except upon assurance that his wife would refrain from humiliating him before his friends.

Mrs. Gould has asserted that no prominent society woman's reputation is safe in the hands of her servants if their testimony is to be accepted against her, and that their testimony in this case will be rebutted.

Mrs. Gould came into court today attired as usual in black, and sat at the counsel table near Clarence J. Shearn, her attorney.

When Mr. Gould entered he walked rapidly to a chair next to De Lancey Nicol, his counsel, and sat down. He carried over some papers. There was no sign of recognition on the part of either the plaintiff or the defendant.

Mr. Gould then testified that he had heard of the separation of Howard Gould when he should take the witness stand in his own defense brought a number of people into the courtroom. Although Mrs. Gould kept her light veil over her face, she peered at the witnesses attentively.

Harry Turner, a florist, who had charge of the garden and flowers at Castle Gould, was the first witness called, and told of several cases when he had seen Mrs. Gould at the estate decidedly intoxicated, in his opinion. At one time in July, 1906, he said, she came out into the garden and upbraided him, and appeared greatly excited and almost hysterical against the archway, he said, and was evidently under the influence of intoxicants.

At another time, the witness said, he saw Mrs. Gould at the home of the estate. Mrs. Gould was there and asked him if he was "the watchman," although, he said, she had never called on him before, and knew his position well. She kept repeating that she was Mrs. Howard Gould, he said, and appeared greatly excited and almost hysterical against the archway, he said, and was evidently under the influence of intoxicants.

At another time, the witness said, he saw Mrs. Gould at the home of the estate. Mrs. Gould was there and asked him if he was "the watchman," although, he said, she had never called on him before, and knew his position well. She kept repeating that she was Mrs. Howard Gould, he said, and appeared greatly excited and almost hysterical against the archway, he said, and was evidently under the influence of intoxicants.

Never Saw Her Drink. On cross-examination by Mr. Shearn, the witness said that he had never seen Mrs. Gould drink any liquor. There were several other employees of the estate in the office when he saw her there and he contradicted them all, the witness said. He could not remember much that she said, except that she was Mrs. Gould, and some one would "get it quick."

Gus Wright, who said he was a clerk with such a pronounced English accent that the court could not at first understand what he meant, said he had seen Mrs. Gould intoxicated on two occasions at Castle Gould, where he was employed. "On November 6, 1906," the witness said, "she drove up to the office and wanted the keys to the storeroom and said she wanted to clean the place out. I went

Don't you remember anything she said about not being allowed to use her horses and the coach and four?" asked Mr. Shearn.

"No," replied the witness.

William Wyson, a native of Port Washington, who did construction work on the Gould estate in 1902 and 1903, testified that he saw Mrs. Gould intoxicated once in the spring of 1902 or 1903. Mrs. Gould, he said, walked down the road near the barn, and he heard her call loudly to "Mile-a-Minute Murphy," who had charge of the automobiles, the witness said, and called Murphy a very objectionable name. The witness said he thought she was intoxicated at the time.

Wright, who said he was a clerk with such a pronounced English accent that the court could not at first understand what he meant, said he had seen Mrs. Gould intoxicated on two occasions at Castle Gould, where he was employed. "On November 6, 1906," the witness said, "she drove up to the office and wanted the keys to the storeroom and said she wanted to clean the place out. I went

(Continued on Second Page.)

Weather.

Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

ROOT ON OTHER SIDE

Philippines Amendment Passed Despite His Vote.

SUGAR TRUST ACCUSED

Stole City Water, Violated Rate Law, Cheated Customs, Says Gore.

ZINC SCHEDULE IS TAKEN UP

Amendment to Put Ore on Free List, Offered by Senator Stone, Is Defeated.

By a vote of 42 to 28 the Senate this afternoon adopted the Smoot amendment to the tariff bill admitting free into this country 70,000,000 ciphers and 1,000,000 pounds of filler tobacco and 300,000 tons of sugar annually from the Philippine Islands.

The amendment also makes all foreign sugar and tobacco imported into the islands pay the same duty as that imported into the United States, and provides for the collection and administration of internal revenues in the islands.

This is the amendment which in its original form, when it allowed the admission of 150,000 ciphers and 1,000,000 pounds of filler tobacco, was strongly advocated by President Taft.

Root Votes Against It.

Senator Root, formerly Secretary of State, opposed the reduction. Although it was agreed to by the finance committee, he voted against the amendment along with five other republicans, Borah, Bristow, La Follette, Clapp and Crawford. All of the democrats voted "no."

The Smoot amendment was discussed for another two days this morning, chiefly by Senator Foster of Louisiana, who opposed it in the interest of the sugar producers of this country, and by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, who charged that it was making a gift of eight or ten millions of dollars a year to the American Sugar Refining Company.

Mr. Gore declared that he desired "to arraign the American Sugar Refining Company before the bar of the Senate as a colossal thief."

He said it was convicted several years ago of stealing water from the mains of Brooklyn, N. Y., and of violating the anti-trust law. He charged that it confessed to stealing about \$3,000,000 from the United States Treasury by means of customs fraud.

Other Amendments Voted Down.

An amendment by Senator Fletcher of Florida for the purpose of retaining the present rate on all Philippine products imported into this country was defeated, twenty-six to forty-three. Clapp, Dixon, La Follette, Borah and Bristow, republicans, voting "aye" with the democrats.

Another amendment offered by Mr. Gore to make the operation of the Smoot amendment automatically expire July 1, 1911, was lost, twenty-five to forty-three, Clapp, Bristow, La Follette and Cummins, republicans, voting in the affirmative with the democrats.

On a viva voce vote an amendment offered by Senator Dick of Ohio excepting tobacco from the free list was rejected.

Zinc Schedule Taken Up.

As soon as the Philippine amendment was disposed of the zinc schedule was brought up by Mr. Aldrich. He offered a committee amendment substituting a graduated scale of rates on zinc ore in place of the duty of one cent a pound, as provided in the House bill.

The substitute admits zinc-bearing ores containing less than 10 per cent zinc free of duty. On zinc ore containing from 10 per cent to 20 per cent the rate is a quarter of a cent a pound on the ore, and on zinc ore containing more than 20 per cent, one-half of a cent per pound on the zinc, and on zinc ore containing more than 25 per cent, one cent per pound.

A substitute for the committee amendment was offered by Mr. Stone, which provided that all zinc ores, whether of zinc, old and worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, and all manufactures of zinc should be placed on the free list.

Zinc Trust Heard Of.

"What is common knowledge is the zinc trust in New Jersey has been persistent in advocacy of free zinc ore. Others have joined them in this contention," said Mr. Stone in supporting his amendment, "I wish to put these interests and those who agree with their views to the test."

Mr. Stone said he was willing to have zinc ore free of duty on the free list if the products of zinc were also placed on that list. He explained that the zinc mining industry requires large capital and said that zinc mining was a precarious vocation.